CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave, and Fifty-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-ty-thrd-st.-This Evening at 8.- " East Lynne." Locille Western. NIBLO'S GARDEN.-This Evening at 8 .- "Arrah-OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. -

WALLACK'S THEATER,—This Evening at 8.—"Self." WOOD'S MUSEUM, Brondway and Thirtieth-st.— This Afternoon at 2— "Perp-Show Man" and "Foundling." This Even of at 8—"Lalls Rookh."

Eneiness Motices.

A PECK OF COCKROACHES Cas be killed by a single flask of Lvon's INSECT POWDER. Nothing ise kills insects. This is their unturnl enemy. See that you get the require. It has E. Lyon's signature on the package. All others are

rauda. Depot No. 21 Park-row, N. Y. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .-- The best in the

BOSTON ELASTIC FABRIC CO.-Manufacture SUPPENDER GARTER and other Blastic Webs and Frills, Risstic Braid and Cords, &c., &c. 28 Market, Boston: 80 Franklin-st., New York DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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Address, The Tribune, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

To his new reforms Napoleon will add the reduction of certain taxes and the extension of education. The Canadian Loan bill has passed the Commons to a second reading. A General Synod is to convene to consider the affairs of the Disestablished Church in Ireland. Fire and panie occurred in a Sicilian cathedral, during which 16 persons were trampled to death. In Mexico prominent natives and Europeans have been arrested on suspicion of conspiracy to murder Juarez and his Cabinet. Gen. Jordan's forces were on the point of attacking the City of Santiago, and decisive action was promised in the Eastern Department of Cuba.

President Grant left this city yesterday, and is now the guest of Secretary Fish, at his residence on the Hudson. The Tennessee election returns are meager, but indicate the choice of Senter by a large majority. At the Saratoga races yesterday the favorite was defeated, and a decision of the judges gave great dissatisfaction. The fare on the Pacific Railroad between New-York and San Francisco has been reduced to \$150, currency, and to Boston, \$153. The Chicago Ecclesiastical Court met yester day, and, after adopting a protest against the recent judicial decision, adjourned until September. The Verm Censors recommend the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution permitting women to vote.

John Graham advises Joseph Dowling to allow Mr. McClelland to practice law before the Tombs Police Court, in spite of Mr. Cardozo. Important arrests have been made of men who wash postage and revenue stamps once used, and put them again in circulation The Grand Jury of Westchester County have made their report upon the management of the State Prison at The Republican General Committee iast night indorsed the Eight-Hour law, and took steps toward the settlement of the party differences in this City.

The opinion of Baron Beust that if war does not happen in four years Europe will enjoy a ong peace is not so Bunsbyish as it may appear. But it is quite possible that war will occur.

North Carolina indulged in a little election vesterday, chiefly for county officers. The Turpentine State is slow in political movements, and we imagine that the conflict was vacancy in the Legislature was to be filled, (in the Wilmington district), we hear that the extreme Radical candidate was successful.

The conspiracy to assassinate Juarez and his Cabinet and pillage the City of Mexico is the second one which has occurred for the same end within a few years. Having to resist both assassins and pronouncers, the Mexicans are in a bad way; but it is to their credit as muchenduring people that they are detecting their conspirators and putting down their pronouncers. How many more will they have to put down?

The prospects of the Harvard crew in England seem to be hardly so brilliant as their friends expected, yet we may reasonably distrust the Cable reports of their preliminary achievements. We are assured that they make better time with an English boat than with their own, and now it seems they have found it advisable to reorganize their crew, which looks at any rate as if they were not satisfied with themselves. Whether they win the race however or not, makes little difference. In any case they will do us honor.

The question whether vile smells are a naisance is likely to be settled by the action of the Board of Health, yesterday, in relation to the fat-rendering establishments. A great deal of ridiculous discussion has been wasted in debating whether offal and soap-fat are sweet to the nostrils, and whether patent deodorizing processes are effectual in destroying an abomination of which thousands of our citizens are daily conscious. At last we hope the horrible offenses are to be removed. It is not easy to explain why they were not removed long ago.

For a long time the result of the Tennessee election has been conceded on both sides. The fight made by Mr. Stokes has been the hardest kind of up-hill work, and his chances have diminished more and more certainly as the time for voting drew near. The few returns at hand as we write indicate the majority for Senter at even a larger figure than claimed by his partisans. In any event it will be overwhelming. The vote appears to have been very heavy, especially so in the large cities. Nashville there was a lively and very close contest, with little to boast of on either side.

The disorganization at Sing Sing Prison has provoked a report from the Grand Jury in Westchester County, which could not be more absurd had it been made by a coroner's panel. We may say, however, at the start, that the jury sensibly condemn the bad system making appointments of keepers and superintendents on political principles, so that the prison is generally managed by more or less inexperienced and incompetent persons; and that we agree with them in thinking the present force of keepers too small for the number of convicts to be guarded-especially while the keepers are of the prevailing quality. Here, however, our approval of the jury's labors must stop. They find nobody in particular to blame for the prevalent anarchy, except the Prison Association, whose tenderness and sympathy for the convicts results in those unfortu-

"pity"-which to our thinking they certainly are. The Prison Association, this Westchester jury thinks, should be turned out of doors, and in place of it we should restore the good old discipline of the cat and the shower-bath. There is, fortunately, no danger of the adoption of these recommendations. We must look for prison reform to some other source than the Westchester Court of

General Sessions.

There seems to be nothing in this world whereof it may not be for the interest of somebody to make a felonious fac-simile. In St. Louis, all tolerated dogs must go about decorated with a medal permitted to be worn only on the payment of a fee, and issued by the proper officer; but divers penurious dogowners, to save the tax, send forth their dogs with bogus medals about their necks, to the great botheration of the official killers and manifest increase of hydrophobia. It might be an excellent way of preventing the multiplication of dogs to enact that no dog should run at large who had not had his tail cut off just behind his ears. That is a distinction which the proprietors of spurious dogs might be left at perfect liberty to simulate without danger to the community.

THE WAY TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Assuming that the Secretary of the Treasury will continue the policy of appropriating the surplus revenues of the Government to the extinction of its Debt, and that such a policy will be heartily indorsed and approved by the people and their representatives in Congress, we may predict with great confidence that our Government securities will speedily command a premium in gold in any market in Europe; and that, instead of tempting holders to sell at the advanced prices, we shall soon attract buyers to an extent sufficient to absorb all we may desire to sell. The higher the price our bondsattain, the greater will be the confidence of foreigners in their safety, and the more will they desire to hold the investments already made. We attach but little importance, therefore, to the suggestion that high prices will bring back bonds for sale, especially when those advanced rates have been established by appropriating our surplus means to reduce the principal of our Debt. Experience teaches us that the effect of such measures, tending to strengthen the credit of the Government and to diminish its liabilities, will be just the reverse; and we risk but little in predicting that 41 or 5 per cent bonds will soon be in active demand at higher (gold) prices than the 6 per cents commanded a few months since, if the Government is disposed to sell them. The exhibition of such immense resources, in a country recently overwhelmed with the burdens and difficulties of a gigantic civil war, will astonish the world, and advance our bonds in popularity and credit in the ratio of the paying capacity we develop. Hence the upward movement in the market value of Government bonds, based upon the sound mercantile principle of applying surplus means to the liquidation of debt, will be assisted and strengthened wherever our bonds are held or sought for investment. A nation which can from its revenues pay all expenses and interest, and reduce its Debt nearly one hundred million dollars per annum, while owing twentyfive hundred millions-or, in other words, a nation which can, from its surplus means, pay off such an immense Debt in fifteen or twenty years-should, and inevitably will, command a credit, confidence, and popularity second to that of no nation in the world; for no country ever before displayed such financial strength. The example cannot fail to make a profound im-The results, then, of a continuance of

of the mildest kind. In one instance, where a the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, viz., the appropriation of surplus revenues, whether in gold or currency, to the liquidation of our interest-bearing debt, must obviously, we think, carry up the credit of the Government, represented in its securities, to such a point that they will readily command a large premium in gold; while gold, by natural laws, will gravitate to lower prices as valued in currency. For the same measures which carry up the value of our interest-bearing securities in gold will inevitably inspire confidence in our currency, which, although not bearing interest, is still the promise of the same Government which shows such unparalleled financial strength. While, therefore, we travel on the direct road to metallic payments, by pursuing a course which diffuses knowledge of our resources, and confidence in our ability to redeem, we can, for the time, safely leave the currency to take care of itself, and presently be able to consolidate our six per cent debt in a four, four and a half, or (at most) five per cent loan. If the Secretary uses his authority to sell all surplus gold and currency, and invest the proceeds in Five-Twenties, our bonds will rise and gold will fall, until the currency value of gold is considerably lower than that of the bonds, as it should be even now. It will then be in the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to announce that, on and after a certain date, Government will redeem a portion of the Five-Twenty bonds in gold at par, stopping interest at that date, and giving the holders the option of taking gold or the new Consol, at par, in exchange. The result would be, doubtless, the conversion of the entire amount to the bonds bearing the lower rate of interest; because, as we believe, the new bonds would command a higher premium than gold, and thus make it the advantage of the holders to exchange.

In order to avail of this element of financial power, and to make it practical, the Secretary should not, in our judgment, hesitate or falter in his course. It would very much disturb the gold gamblers to have any policy continued which tends to bring us to a metallic basis, and thus destroy the value of gold as an article of merchandise. But their opposition is unworthy of a moment's consideration, and we have confidence enough in Secretary Boutwell to believe In Memphis it was nearly all for Senter; in that, if he is satisfied that by such a course he can expedite a return to specie payments, he will not fail to adopt it and persist in it, to the full extent of his authority.

> There is not the slightest present necessity of any accumulation of gold or currency in the Treasury, beyond the needs of the Government in payment of expenses and interest; and we hope to see the large surplus of gold let out, as well as the currency, holding it to be far wiser and better to invest that surplus in interest-bearing bonds, and thus to apply the strength heretofore lying dormant in the Treasury to a fair equalization of values. If speculators, here or abroad, believe gold to be worth 135 in our currency, or 130, or 120, or less, let them have it, to the extent of our Treasury excess; and in process of time they will change their minds, and desire to give back to the Treasury the same gold in exchange for the interest-bearing securities of the Government. We believe this to be the straightest and the | wisdom, tact, this season than ever before, and

solidation of the Public Debt at a lower rate of interest. Who can devise a better and a surer

NEW-YORK DAILY TEIGUNE, PRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1809

THE ECLIPSE.

When the human race was young, an eclipse was the source of great tribulation. Our ancestors were horrified and perplexed, and it was long before they discovered that the derangement of the natural order of day and night was owing to the insolent familiarity of the moon. But education has wonderful power, and mankind having now been present at several score of eclipses, have at last been brought to view them with equanimity. A few individuals here and there, who do not take the papers, may shudder and look for something to crack, but they have no power to produce a panic. We have learned somewhat about the sun and

moon and their devious courses, but some matters still remain in uncertainty, which savants think may be satisfactorily settled. Certain luminous protuberances in the circumsolar regions still perplex the astronomers. It is settled that these protuberances, which, on account of the dazzling brilliancy of the sun itself, can be observed only at the time of a total eclipse, are several hundred times as large as this earth, and that they completely change their form and position in the course of a few minutes, and, further, that they are mainly or entirely composed of hydrogen gas. Now it remains to be learned how these protuberances may be accounted for. Do they belong to the sun, or to a ring circulating about the sun? Various thories are endangered by the inexplicable presence of these flaming protuberances of incandescent hydrogen. A very high anthority, who observed the eclipse of 1868 in India, maintains that the sun has no considerable atmosphere surrounding it. In fact, we suppose that nothing was ever presented to the attention of the human race about which innumerable questions might not be asked. Only once more this century, namely, in the year 1900, will the sun retire from its business of raising vegetables and ripening corn to be catechized by the savants of the United States, and even then it is not certain that any decisive replies will be obtained.

The chief interest of an eclipse, especially of a total eclipse, is its sublimity as a natural phenomenon. Thunder is tame, and lightning pales before it. Darkness succeeds suddenly to light, and we tremble lest the sun forever turn into darkness and the moon into blood. Arago says, in his splendid description of the total eclipse which he witnessed in the South of France, in 1842, in the presence of 20,000 improvised astronomers:" "When the sun, narrowed to a mere line, began to throw over the horizon but a faint light, an anxiety spread through the whole crowd. Each man felt impelled to communicate his impressions to his neighbor. Then began a dull roar, like that of a distant sea after a tempest. The noise became louder in proportion to the thinning of the slender solar crescent. Finally the crescent vanished. Darkness succeeded suddenly to the light, and an absolute silence marked this phase of the eclipse as sharply as "did the pendulum of our astronomical clock. 'The phenomenon, in its magnificence, had triumphed over the restlessness of youth, over the frivolity which certain men take for a sign of superiority, and over the noisy indifference of which the soldiers ordinarily make their boast. A profound calm reigned, too, in the air; even the birds ceased their song. After a solemn waiting of about two minutes' duration, transports of joy, frantic applause, saluted, with the same accord, the same spontaneity the reappearance of the first solar rays."

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

A City cotemporary has entered a manly protest against the discourteous personalitie times indulged in by the conductors of rival journals. Caring nothing for these scurrilities, we never could fancy them either wise or witty. We often find statements, representations, arguments, in another journal that we are impelled to combat; but it never occurred to us that we might do this with effect by asserting that the editor of that journal wore a bad hat, or had ink-stains on his vest, or that his boots needed blacking. If one has nothing more to the purpose to say, why would n't it be infinitely wiser to say nothing? In fact, this whole business of discussing a writer rather than his propositions seems to us either a pitiable confession of incapacity or a culpable pandering to vulgar appetites and vicious proclivities.

Still, every journalist may be fairly presumed the best judge of his readers' tastes; so we rarely are moved to remark on the habit in question unless privately to warn writers for these columns to avoid it.

But there is a custom too prevalent among journalists against which we have repeatedly protested, and which seems to us more gravely faulty than any mere indecorum. We allude to the habit of attributing obnoxious or reprehended views to another journal without quoting the passage on which the attribution is founded. This is always objectionable, and often falls little short of forgery.

Take one example outlof many from the last issue of The World :

issue of The World:

"The open letter addressed by Dr. Gilmer to the socalled leader of a defeated negro faction in that State is
manly and to the point. This latter person—Jenkins is
the name of him, if we mistake not—coolly proposed that
bis beaten crowd of disunionists should form an alliance
with the chivairie and victorious Conservatives of the
grand old State. Br. Gilmer's reply it is immaterial to
give in full; but the purport is that the Conservative Democracy slways leave their latch-string on the outside of
the door, and that all who will can enter the tabernacio
of the redeemed, if they come with cleaned hands and a
pure heart, doing works meet for repentance. Whereupou
the Administration papers—notably The Tribune, The
Times, and The Springfield Republican—lecture the Couservatives on their disobliging and inhospitable spirit,
forsooth!"

The mistakes-to use the very mildest termcrowded into the passage above extracted, are very glaring, viz: 1. Dr. Gilmer is not, but Mr. Raleigh T. Daniel is, the Chairman of the able and eminent Conservative State Committee. 2. Dr. Gilmer is Chairman of the "true Republican State Commit-'tee" (so called), representing those Republicans who bolted the Wells ticket and first put the Walker ticket in nomination-the "Conser-"vatives" having then in the field a totally different ticket, headed by Col. Withers. Mr. Jenkins's overture was made to Dr. Gilmer as head of the "true Republican" organization, and not to the "Conservatives" at all. We do not criticise Dr. Gilmer's response; but, certainly, a proposal of reunion from much the larger to the smaller fraction of the divided Republican party was neither impertinent nor preposterous.

-But certain Administration journals, and notably THE TRIBUNE," says The World. lecture the Conservatives on their disobliging and inhospitable spirit." When, where, in what terms, did THE TRIBUNE undertake to "lecture the Conservatives" in the premises? We are utterly unaware of having done anything of the sort. In our judgment, the Virginia "Conservatives" have shown more sense,

canvass. They may not hold out as they have begun-we presume they will not-but to-day they are masters of the situation, and can afford to wait with folded arms the developments of the coming Winter. We certainly had not supposed them so clever; and, if we are ever moved to "lecture" them, we trust it will not be on the assumption that they have rejected an overture which was never made. Again we say, If you see fit to arraign THE TRIBUNE, quote the sentiment you object to. Why not?

THE STATE AND CANALS. It may be our misfortune not to know how to "put this and that together;" and then it may be that others, who bring the objection against us, are themselves victims of the very infirmity with which they reproach us. If they would quote what we actually say, instead of attributing to us such views as better suit their purpose, their readers would enjoy facilities for forming an intelligent judgment which are now denied them. We quote (verbatim), as a fair specimen of what seems to us reckless and limping logic, the following article from The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser:

THE ERIE CANAL AND NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Greeley's Political Economy may be very good, but he has to sacrifice consistency in maintaining his positions. For example, in a recent paper he undertakes to controvert the declaration made by a Workingmen's Convention held at Chicago, to the effect that the province of Government is limited to the protection of life and property, and does not extend to the so-called works of internal improvement, such as railroads. Mr. Greeley disputes this, and fortifies his position by alleging the great benefit that the Erie Canal has done to the State and to New-York City; how it has made that the commercial metropolis, and caused it to outstrip Philadelphia, and Baitimore, and so on.

All these assertions must be "nuts" to the friends of the Erie Canal. We have, time and again, demonstrated, in behalf of the Canal, the very self-same facts which Mr. Greeley now advances in behalf of his notions of Political Economy; but we do not remember that THE TRIBUNE ever so much as admitted their truth before, much less put them forward as articles of THE TRIBUNE creed. It has always been a mystery to us that the metropolitan journals—especially THE TRIBUNE steed. It has always been a mystery to no that the metropolitan journals—especially THE TRIBUNE free challed which the City had always derived from its operation. We have repeatedly exposed the failacy of THE TRIBUNE's arguments in favor of selling our Canals, and now find our deas on that subject very eleverly epitomized in The Cincinnati Gazetle, as follows:

THE TRIBUNE has been demanding in a very unreasonable very eleverly epitomized in The Cincinnati Gazetle, as follows:

our Canals, and now find our Reass of that saying as follows:

"* * The Tribune has been demanding in a very unreasonable way that the State should sell the Canals, in order to get rid of the crits of State management of public works. It has done this when it was in-critable that the Canals would fall into the hands of a railroad combination; for no other association could command the capital to compete with it, and no other could make the money out of it that could be made by a circle which grasped all the means of transportation of that great commerce. Had it been done, the need thus created would have been vasify greater than before the Canals were built. The policy of selling the Canals was directly playing into the hands of the great railroad power which controls that State."

The Gazette, it should be observed, takes issue with Mr. Greeley's Political Economy, and makes its point by showing the inconsistency of "the writer on Political Economy, who urged this great sacrifice of the New-York Canals, to escape the evils of State management," and when now "instances the success of the policy of Canal undertakings by the State, to establish one of his notions of Political Economy." But we have no further interest in the discussion than to place on record The Tribune's late acceptance of our off-expressed position in regard to the immensely important relations between the Eric Canal and New-York City: namely, that the Canal has been the most effective agent in promoting the wonderful growth and prosperity of the metropolis.

Comments by The Tribune. Comments by The Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE'S positions, fairly stated, are as follows: 1. The construction of the Erie and Champlain Canals by the State of New-York was the result of wise, far-seeing statesmanship, which honors the leaders who projected it and the majority who sustained them; 2. The time has now come when the State should, under proper conditions, sell out its Canal property, and wholly retire from the transportation business. Now, either or both of these positions may be unsound; but why they should be deemed inconsistent, we cannot

Suppose an association of enterprising capitalists had stood ready, at the outset, to construct and operate our Canals at their own cost and risk, stipulating only that the State should concede them the right to collect reasonable tolls on the products transported thereon: What proportion, think you, of our people would have voted to have the State construct and operate them instead? We presume less than a tenth.

take the venture; so the State had to do it or leave it undone. Hence we hold that the State was eminently wise and right in doing as she to incur the hazards and evils of such a deflection from her usual sphere, but we should have heartily concurred in her refusal.

The Pacific Railroads aptly illustrate the matter under discussion. We have concurred, not without hesitation, in the policy of subsidizing those National highways to a certain extent. We did so, because, in the absence of subsidies, many years must have elapsed before a railroad across the Great American Desert would have been constructed. But, the moment it became morally certain that the work would be vigorously prosecuted even in the absence of subsidies, we said, "No more sub-'sidies! Fulfill our outstanding engagements; "but let no dollar more be paid or guaranteed for the construction of Pacific Railroads, at "least till it shall have been decided that they 'cannot be built without." Perhaps this is inconsistent with our former support of subsidies, but we really cannot see it. Can The Com-

IRON.

The Evening Post thus responds to our reasons for believing that Capt. Ward knows the ins and outs of Iron-making too well to be taught by that journal:

"We must again show the proportion and cost of labor a tun of pig iron.
"In Carondelet, Mo., to produce a tun of pig iron it

"In Carondelet, Mo., to produce a tuntakes
1.50 tuns of Iron Mountain ore at \$5 50...
1.22 tuns Coal at \$5 25...
30 tuns Cannevific coke at \$9...
37 tuns limestone at 90c. per tun.
08 tuns mill cinder at \$2 50 per tun.
Chay and sand.
For interest, taxes, and insurance
For labor.

urgh, Pennsylvania, is \$27 98; cost of labor \$4. The labor in Pennsylvania is only fifteen per cent. of set of producing a tun of iron."

-Here the labor employed at the furnace in making Pig Iron is assumed to be the only labor in question.

But in fact the "Iron Mountain Ore," the Coal," the "Canneville Coke," &c., are all embodied Labor. They cost twice as much as they would in England, because the Labor required to dig or blast the Ore, mine the Coal, and burn the Coke, are twice as dear in Missouri as in Staffordshire. Of the \$25 figured up above as the cost of a tun of Pig Iron, at least threefourths is the price of Labor, employed either in producing the materials or in bringing them to the furnace. And all this Labor is about twice as dear in this country as in England; and it is this-exactly this-that makes Pig Iron dearer here than there. And "the cost of "Labor in Pennsylvania" is at least seventy-five instead of fifteen per cent. of the cost of producing a tun of Pig Iron.

Again we insist that the law of Supply and Demand-the law which impels Capital and Labor to seek well-recompensed employmentis not arrested at the door of a furnace. Making Pig Iron is one of the simplest and rudest of manufactures. Fashion or taste does not govern its sale: the blackest negro, the nate creatures being regarded as "objects of shortest road to specie payments, and to a con- more than their brethren in any other State most detested felon, if he has Pig Iron to sell. I will perform two solos this evening.

can find a purchaser at once and get the market price for it. The Free Traders who control a large proportion of our Railroads, are consumers of millions of tuns of Iron per annum. They need not look for customers; they are customers, and know that they must continue to be. Now, if there be any such profit in Iron-making as The Post asserts, they are confronted with irresistible inducements to make at least the Iron needed to supply their own wants. Why do n't they? If they persist in declining, they shall not lack urging.

-" But isn't some Pig Iron made at \$25 per tun ?"

Yes; we presume there is: just as there are great farmers in the West who grow Corn at a cost of 12} cents per bushel (unharvested) and feed it to stock so that it nets them 371 to 50. And still the law holds good, that Corn, and Wheat, and Gold, and Iron, cost, in the average, just about what they sell for, and must do, so long as the business of producing either or all is free and open to any who choose to embark in it.

THE IMPERIAL SURRENDER. The draft of the Parliamentary reforms in France is now matured. It accords with Napoleon's late message in granting the right of self regulation, the voting of the budget in detail, the simplifying of the mode of amendments, the selection of Ministers from the Chambers, the submission of tariff modifications, and the extension of the right to interpellate. The Emperor and the Legislature will together enjoy the initiative [in making laws; and the members of both Chambers will be permitted to address questions and demands to the Government. Amendments will be passed to a Committee, communicated to the Government, returned to the Chamber with remark, and finally acted upon. A more definite statement of this provision is to be expected than that which we have now by Cable, but apparently the Council of State is deprived of its sovereign right to devour all amendments before they can be put to the vote, while the Emperor retains sufficient power over the subject to make the amendment still a matter of process and difficulty. Over and above the reforms promised in his late message, the Emperor's new exhibit provides that Ministers shall be present at debates, and, though responsible for their acts, can only be impeached by the Senate. The Senate will have public session, but on motion of five members may be resolved into secrecy. We are advised that the matured decree of the Emperor will thoroughly ordain the relations which are to exist between the two Chambers and himself, and will dwell on the transformation of personal government into liberal empire.

These concessions, skillfully checked and balanced, as we believe they will further appear, will not quench the suspicion or satisfy the desire of France, but they are parts of a wholesale measure of change from an absolute to a constitutional government. When it is remembered that in in 1852 France had no right to discuss the imperial address, and could but furtively venture an opinion on the budget, the extent of the present concessions may be reckoned. At that time the Legislature could neither question ministers nor initiate laws. Even in 1860 the right of the Legislature went no further than the discussion of the address, and the Imperial Government considered it a privilege that the Parliament should have its debates fully printed. The reforms now granted are like a tide wave overwashing many old abuses.

He will also reduce taxes and extend education.

The Emperor is a shrewd student, but has lost some of his facility of adaptation; his latest concessions show the awkwardness of surrender. One of his critics speaks of him as But the cost and risk involved were so great a reed painted to look like iron. He that no company could be induced to under- would prefer that the world should regard secret with destiny and in conspiracy with levents. We fear that his last move reveals the imperial Cagliostro, and did. But, if individuals had stood ready to act shows that France is conscious of a fate to in her stead, not only would she have declined | which Louis Napoleon is but a circumstance and an impertinence. The Emperor, in his famous letter to M. Ollivier, declared that he was restrained from reform "neither by incer-"titude nor a vain infatuation for preroga-"tives," but from a desire to "establish "at a stroke what is called the crown-"ing of the edifice," and to avoid taking any step which he would have to retrace. He has now made a stroke at last, and though he advertises that personal government is ended, the edifice is not crowned. Will he attempt to go backward when France endeavors to advance still further?

> It is curious to notice how Brigham Young's professions vary on various occasions. It has been generally understood that he defended polygamy upon the ground of a special revelation from God commanding its establishment; and yet, in his recent palaver with Judge Trumbull, he said: "Polygamy was not originally a part of our system, but was adopted by us as a necessity after we came 'here." Not a word was said of Divine commandment, but the Judge was left to infer that the harem was set on foot because Utah needed population. In saying this, Young was probably considerably more sincere than if he had treated Judge Trumbull to a nonsensical discourse couched in some absurd parody of Scriptural phraseology. We have no doubt that he has eight different and incompatible arguments in support of his "system"-one for each of the secular days of the week and two for Sunday.

> An odd instance of the power of "clairvoyance" recently occurred in Providence, R. L. An unfortunate lady lost a pearl of great price. "Clairvoyant" No. 1 said it was in the ashbarrel. "Clairvoyant" No. 2 said it was in the yard. The ashes are sifted, and no pearl found! The yard is searched, and still no pearl! Finally, the missing gem is sought for, without the aid of "clairvoyance," under the kitchen floor, and is found. Now, if either No. 1 or No. 2 had made a good guess-there being one chance in several million of such happy conjecture-there would have been ninety and nine converts immediately, who would all have believed and trembled, who would have talked nonsense about the sweet, florescent, sempiternal spheres, and have expected the poisiest evening visits from their great-grand-mothers.

THEODORE THOMAS'S BENEFIT. The thousands who have visited the Central Park Garden during the season of concerts there, are necessarily grateful to Theodore Thomas for providing them with such uniformly excellent entertainments. Their gratitude can be shown in no more fitting way than by crowding the Garden this evening, when the one hundredth concert will be given, and the proceeds will go directly to Mr. Thomas's benefit. A programme of extraor dinary attractiveness has been prepared, including twenty-one numbers, and a military hand will be in troduced to perform separately as well as in combination with the unsurpassed orchestra. Mr. Levy, the great cornet player, is still an attraction at these concerts. He

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

THE SUCCESS OF THE SENTER PARTY COMPLETE -HIS MAJORITY PROBABLY OVER THIRTY THOUSAND-NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCES--OBSTRUCTION TO NEGRO VOTING IN MEMPHIS. ISY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5 .- The election

has been quiet. Senter's vote in this city is 3,543; Stokes,

3,556. Senter carries this county by about 1,000. The State

goes for Senter by 40,000 maj. Knox Co. 500 maj. for Senter. Emerson Etheridge is elected to the State Senate. The next Legislature will be Conservative, but there will be three parties-Whigs, Democrats ane Radicals. People now discussing the election of Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. Etheridge will oppose him. The Conservatives are rejoicing, and the streets are crowded. Dispatches from West Tennessee give Senter a large majority in all the counties. The vote is increased largely, compared to the Presidentia; vote last Fall. The liberal registration allowed almost everybody to vote. Senter carries Shelby County by 2,000 majority in a vote of 8,000. He also tarries Madison County by about the same He probably carries West Tennessee by 25,000. All the members of the Legislature elected in West Tennessee are probably Democrats, except three or four. All the whites voted that wished to, every precaution being taken to prevent colored men from voting. The registers directed that they vote at their own pre-cincts, where they would vote the Republican ticket only at the peril of their lives. The Register of this county threatened to selze the railroad trains if employed to bring negroes to vote. In Memphis fully 500 voters in the eastern part of the county lost their chance by the Memphis and Charleston Railroad not allowing them to come in. Conductors were instructed to run past stations to prevent colored people from reaching the city. Colored voters were challenged on the most trivial pretext. Pistols were drawn on some in the country, and their certificates forced from them. The city was very quiet. Most of the stores were closed. The Rebels are exceedingly

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.-The following is the official vote of the city: Senter, 5,133; Stokes, 2,979; Senter's majority, 2,171.

jubilant.

The Democrats are rejoicing over their victory in West Tennessee. The entire Democratic legislative ticket is [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH |

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5 .- The election passed off unusually quiet, all the saloons being closed, and busi-ness general suspended. Some official reports place Senter's majority in this county at 3,000, and the Democratic candidates for the Legislature higher. Germantown gives Benter 243; Stokes, 4. Jackson

gives Senter 350 majority out of a total vote of 1,270. The returns come in slowly.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5 .- The election in this city to-day passed off quietly, no disturbance of any kind having occurred. Business houses were generally sus-pended, so as to give employés an opportunity to work at the polls. The vote was full, and the largest ever given. All of the returns are not yet in. The vote is close—probably 100 majority in this city for Senter. The county districts go almost unani. mously for Senter, and will swell his majority to 1,500. Partial returns from other counties are as follows Washington gives Senter 200 majority; Bradley, 500 for Senter, and 570 for Stokes. Gibson, Humboldt Precinct, 400 for Senter; Maury, Spring Hill Precinct, 155 majority for Senter; Obin, Union City Precinct, 505 for Senter, 50 for Stokes; Hamilton, Chattanaga, 2 to 1 for Senter. Coffee, Tuilahoma Precinct, 192 for Senter, 43 for Stokes Shelbyville, Bedford County, gives Stokes 192 majority In Weakley County Senter has 611 majority in three disricts; his majority in the county will be about 2,000; Giles County gives 1,500 majority for Senter. D. C. Slaughter, Emerson Etheridge, Edmund Cooper, and Ballie Peyton, are elected to the State Senate from their

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5 .- The election passed off quietly, no disturbances being reported. So far, the indiations are that Senter and the Democratic candidates to the Legislature carry this county by 2,000 majority.

respective districts.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5 .- A special dispatch

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 5.—A special dispatch to The Avalanche gives the following returns:

Hardman County, 100 majority for Senter. Three districts in Carroll County give Senter 574; Stokes, 5; Milan, 340 for Senter, 306 for Stokes, Erzevant, 559 for Senter, 133 for Stokes, Madison County gives Senter 2,000 majority. Trenton gives Stokes 83, and Senter 674; Union City (official) gives Senter 505; Stokes, 28; Etheridge, 543; Underwood, 25. Weakley County gives 3,000 majority for Senter. Grand Junction gives Stokes 107, Senter 112. Bartlett gives 32 majority for Stokes, Mason, in Tipton County, gives Stokes 246, Senter 85. Covington Town gives Senter 310, Stokes 19. Brownsville gives 430 for Senter, and 663 for Stokes. Haywood gives Senter about 200 majority. Slaughter and Clark, both Democrats, are elected; the former to the Senate, and the latter to the House.

LATER .- NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5 .- The full vote of Nashville is: Senter' I,272; Stokes, 1,280. Ir the county, eight districts gave Senter 1,143; Stokes, 141 The remaining districts will increase Senter's majority 1,200. Montgomery.-Senter's majority 1,200. The Conserva-

tive ticket is elected to the Legislature. Bedford-Senter's majority in - districts is 843. His majority will reach 1,000 in the whole County. The Con servative Legislative ticket is elected. Madison-Senter's majority, 2,000. Most of the negroes

voted the Conservative ticket, which is elected. Knoz-Senter's majority in Knoxville is 300; in the county, 800.

Williamson-Senter has 2,500 majority. Gibson-Senter's majority in two precincts, 981; the county will go from 3,500 to 4,600 majority for Senter. Sullivan-Seven districts gave Senter 1,069; Stokes 103 Senter's majority in the county will be about 1,300.

Robinson-Senter's majority, 2,000. Haywood-Senter's majority, 200. Sumner-Seuter's majority, 2,300. Henry-Senter's majority, 300.

Humphrey-Senter's majority in two precincts, 273. McMann-Senter's majority, 100. Hampton-Senter's majority, 277, with 10 precincts to hear from.

Marion-Shell Mount, 105 for Senter; Stokes, none The returns show that Senter has carried Middle and Western Tennessee by sweeping majorities, and making allowances for Stokes's probable majority in Eastern Tennessee, the State by 25,000 to 30,000.

The Conservative tickets for the Legislature have been elected in all the districts carried by Senter, and it is probable the Conservatives will have a majority in both branches.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5 .- Madison County, Jackson Precinct, gives Stokes 422; Senter, 795. D. H. King (Conervative) is elected to the Legislature.

Trenton gives Senter 616, Stokes 83. Further returns from Henderson County indicate that Senter's majority will reach 1,600.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION. REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE CHOSEN IN WILMINGTON. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5 .- The election to

fill the vacancy in the Legislature, which has excited so much interest the past few weeks, passed off without disturbance to-day. No definite or reliable returns are . received, but it is generally conceded that Engles is elected by several hundred majority in a poll of about 5,000 votes. Two Republican candidates were in the field. The Eagle's faction was led by the Northern whites, and represents what is known here as the more extreme Republicans. Larkens, moderate Republican, was supported by the conservative whites. The election was regarded so important that the county was canvassed by Gen. J. C. Abbott, United States Senstor, in behalf of the Eagle's faction. The election was excited, and unusual interest was manifested because this was the first evidence of a serious split in the Repub-lican party. The Conservatives had no candidate, and lican party. The Conservatives han no can polled about half their strength for Larkens.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Jackson, Mis., Aug. 5 .- The Clarion to-day sublishes an address to the people of Mississippi, signed by 136 gentlemen of the old Whig and Democratic schools, and representing nearly every county in the State. They advise the people to support the National Union Republican party and vote for the ticket they present, assured that it will be composed of gentlemen actuated by conservative and patriotic principles; taking Virginia as their example in the coming contest, and assuring the people that the party sustains the views of President Grant and the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The National Union Republican party have called a Nomin-ating Convention to assemble on the 8th of September in

ALABAMA ELECTION.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 5 .- Ryland Randolph, editor of The Independent Monilor, has been elected to the Legis lature from Tuscaloosa, by a majority of 500, being & Democratic gain of 400 in that county.

> LOCAL POLITICS. MOZART HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Mozart Hall General Committee held a egular meeting yesterday evening at their rooms, No. 701 Broadway. Mr. Edward Berrian occupied the chair.